

Indonesia

Market Survey Report on Cars/Buses & Commercial Vehicles

(Continued from previous issue)

Trade and Industry Policy Environment

The development of automotive industry in Indonesia was started in 1964 by assembled parts and components of automobile imported in Semi Knocked Down (SKD) bases. In 1969, the policy, particularly those for sedan and commercial cars, was changed in which the importation of parts and components should be in a Complete Knock Down (CKD) condition. In 1974, importation was allowed only for CKD bases. In order to support the automotive industry, the Government in 1976 issued a regulation that persuasively drove automotive industry to use locally manufactured components in their assembling operations.

Currently, Indonesia does not provide any preferential tariff for the importation of automotive products in general; the import tariff structures in general, follow and adopt the rules generally applied by the World Trade Organization (WTO) and as a general rule, the following tariff structure may be applicable :

- Import Duty : per centages of import duty may vary between 0% and 40% depending on the types or kinds of goods imported
- Sales Tax/VAT : either 0% or 10%
- Sales Tax on Luxury Goods : either 10% or 30% depending on the types or kinds of goods imported.

1993 Policy

In 1993 the Government of Indonesia launched a policy which implemented an incentive system, where the development of automotive industry was based upon decreasing or releasing import duty and luxury tax for those reaching particular per centage of local content utilization in their production activity. It means that the higher the local content utilized, the lower the duty and luxury tax paid.

Import duty for Automotive and Components base upon 1993 Policy

<i>Item</i>	<i>HS Number</i>	<i>Highest (%)</i>	<i>Lowest (%)</i>	<i>Average (%)</i>
PMV	87.03	200	105	150
Trucks	87.04	70	70	70
Buses	87.02	70	70	70
Engines	84.07 & 84.08	25 & 15	25 & 15	25 & 15
Body	87.08.29	200	105	150
Transmission	87.08.50	25	25	25
Remainder of	87.08	65	0	65

1996 Policy

In 1996, through the President Instruction No.2/1996, the Government Regulation No.20 and No.36/1996, the Minister of Finance Decree No.82/1996, and the Minister of Industry and Trade Decree No .31/1996, the Government of Indonesia launched the National Car Program which provided incentives both import duty and tax exemption to the National Car company who produced the National Car with certain level of local content at particular year of operation. However, on the Letter of Intent between the Government of Indonesia and the IMF signed on January 15, 1999, Indonesia committed that subsidy programs, included for automotive industry as stated before, should be eliminated.



1999 Policy

On June 1999, the Government of Indonesia launched a new policy of automotive development where import duty is not linked to the achievement of local content. The new policy basically is relaxing Bonded Zone Company regulation, Bonded Warehouse regulations; introducing Fiscal Depot and Indirect Export concepts; restructuring import duty and luxury tax tariffs and eliminated import barriers; and strengthening automotive industry structure through releasing import duty of raw materials for component industry.

The main objective for this major revision is to use market forces to engineer a more effective and globally competitive automotive industry. The Indonesian Government seeks to promote an automotive components sector geared to supply both local and foreign manufacturers. The new policy also eliminated previously extensive tariff and tax incentives for local content. The Government substantially lowered tariff rates in all market segments for motor vehicles. The maximum tariff was reduced from 200% to 80%. Tariffs on kits imported for assembly, which had ranged from zero to 65%, are now a flat 25% for all, but passenger cars, which are 35%, 40% or 50% depending on the engine size. The tariff schedule for auto components and parts imported for local assembly has also been simplified to a flat rate of 15% for imported parts for passenger cars and minivans. The Government also lowered luxury taxes across the board, although these were later raised. Imports of motor vehicles are no longer registered to registered importers or sole agents of foreign automakers but are open to any licensed general importer. Based on vehicle type, cylinder capacity, number of wheel drives and import condition – either completely knocked down (CKD) or completely built up (CBU) A simple outline of the import duties are as follows :

1. CBU – between 45-80%
2. CKD for local assembly – between 25-50%

This policy took effect beginning from July 1, 1999.

Outline of import duties for Automotive and Components

<i>Item</i>	<i>HS Number</i>	<i>Highest (%)</i>	<i>Lowest (%)</i>
PMV	87.03	80	45
Trucks	87.04	45	5
Buses	87.02	40	5
Engines	84.07 & 84.08	15	15
Body	87.08.29	70	40
Ttransmission	87.08.50	15	15
Remainder of	87.08	15	0

In January, 2001, Indonesia increased the luxury taxes on sedans and sports utility vehicles (SUV) with engine sizes about 4000 cc from 50% to 75%. Motorcycles with engine sizes from 250 cc to 500 cc are subject to 60% luxury tax. A 75% luxury is applied on all motorcycles with engine size larger than 500 cc. The Indonesian Government applies the same luxury tax both to motorcycle imported in kits or fully assembled. A simple outline of the sales tax on luxury good is as follows :

1. CBU – between 10-50%
2. CKD for local assembly – between 10-50%



Customs procedures in general

(a) Fees (Customs Duties and Tariff Nomenclature)

Customs duties and import-related taxes currently applicable are :

- Import duties which vary from 0% to 170% rates;
- Value Added Tax (VAT) which is 10% except for certain goods (e.g. unprocessed and/or natural products);
- Sales Tax on Luxury Goods with rates vary from 10% - 75%;
- Income Tax, which is 2.5% for Registered Importers and 7.5% for Unregistered Importers;
- Anti-dumping and countervailing duties, if any.

The above taxes are on CIF (Cost, Insurance and Freight) basis. Payment of the taxes can be done through foreign exchange bank or directly through Customs Office during office hours before submission of customs declaration. At Customs Offices where EDI system is fully implemented, payment can be done through electronic transfer.

Tariffs

The pace of implementing progressive tariff reductions will take into account differing levels of economic development among APEC members, with the industrialized economies achieving the goal of free and open trade and investment no later than 2010 and developing economies no later than 2020. In on-going effort to boost economic development, Indonesia continues to improve trade and investment climate to meet the nation's commitment under the Bogor Declaration. In this spirit, Indonesia has introduced, inter alia, a comprehensive program in 1995 to reduce most tariffs from 0-40% to 0-10% by the year 2003. Indonesia will continue its deregulation efforts to further liberalize trade and investment by progressively reducing its tariffs, thereby reaching the APEC goal of free and open trade no later than year 2020.

Valuation

The customs value of imported goods is the transaction value which is the price actually paid or payable for the goods and may be adjusted in accordance with the provisions of article VIII of the agreement on Implementation of Article VII GATT 1994 (WTO Valuation Agreement). The Indonesian Customs has implemented the agreement fully since 1 January 2000. The Agreement provides that transaction value between both the buyer and seller can be accepted as long as both sides are not related, or where the buyer and seller are related, that the transaction value is acceptable as long as it does not influence the price. Several basic principals used by the customs to determine whether or not the relationship influence the price are as follows :

- Where the price paid is based on normal transaction in trade of the industry;
- The import price is relatively the same as the selling price to the unrelated party; or
- The import price has already included production cost and profit.

Inspection

Indonesian Customs has been using EDI (Electronic Data Processing) to process customs declarations submitted by the importers. The system is done especially in major ports such as Tanjung Priok Seaports and Soekarno-Hatta Airport branch offices. In other offices, it may be done manually or using diskettes (semi-computerized). Customs examinations, consisting of document verification and/or physical inspection, are applied for imported goods based on very selective basis. Physical inspections shall be focused particularly on high-risk imported goods. High-risk means that physical inspection shall be applied only based on customs intelligence information or by random sampling automatically determined by computer. The imported goods that should be physically examined are passed through red channel which are not more than 10% of total import, while the others are passed through green channel.

Indonesian Customs has set up a standard time frame for each step of cargo clearance. For example, red channel or green channel decisions must be done within 4 hours since the import declaration was submitted, and when the physical



examination is needed, it must be ready to be conducted within 12 hours and finished not more than 40 hours. Also, when there is no indication of cheating, the cargo can be released before the document clearance for importer's own good. Any person/importer who is not satisfied with the decision made by the Customs regarding tariff classification and/or valuation, may file a written objection to the Director General of Customs and Excise within 30 days of the date of the assessment by depositing a security promise at the amount of the taxes due. The Director General should make the decision on the objection within 60 days period. If the period has passed without any decision made, the objection shall be deemed accepted and the security must be returned. If the person/importer is still unsatisfied with the decision made by the Director General regarding classification and valuation, he or she still has the chance to file written appeal to the Board of Tax Dispute Settlement within 60 days after the taxes due have been paid.

Activities/Measures

The Indonesian Customs Authority has taken all necessary steps to better facilitate export and import. It also has been working diligently to transform itself from merely an agent of revenue collection and law enforcement to amore trade facilitator. To meet this challenge, some measures have been taken to improve customs services. These include :

- In April 1, 1995, Indonesia enacted a new Customs Law No 10/1995 which has come into effect since April 1, 1997. The Law accommodates some basic elements to provide, among others, better trade facilitation;
- Since April 1, 1997, Indonesia has provided an Advance Tariff Classification facility. The facility enables traders and importers to have a written information on tariff classification and import duty rate of goods, which will be imported prior to the lodgment of customs declaration;
- In April 1, 1998, Indonesia has fully applied the Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) system in some of its main customs service officers;
- The Tax Appeal Court has been operated since April 1998;
- Indonesia has fully implemented WTO Valuation Agreement since January 1, 2000 by providing necessary procedure on customs valuation;
- Indonesia will ratify the Kyoto Convention on the simplification and harmonization of customs procedures, once the Convention is completely revised;
- Indonesia is in the process of accession to the ATA Convention;
- Indonesia has applied Harmonized System Convention as a basic nomenclature for its customs purposes;
- Indonesia is developing Harmonized Trade Data Element in accordance with the implementation of UN/EDIFACT;
- Indonesia has taken several customs related actions to implement the TRIP's Agreement by the year 2000;
- Indonesia also provides necessary information (e.g. brochures) in strategic locations such as airports and seaports, and has introduced the Indonesian Customs Website (<http://www.beacukai.go.id>) and the Indonesian APEC Customs contact point (soegito@innocent.com);
- Indonesia has further improved the implementation of Risk Management Approach in order to enhance the expeditious flow of goods;
- In accordance with the main principles of WCO Guidelines on Express Consignment Clearance, Indonesia implements a specific customs clearance procedure called "Rush Handling";
- By using Post Clearance Audit Methods, Indonesian Customs Administration intensifies its efforts on combating fraud, particularly in customs valuation area.

In achieving the Bogor goal, Indonesia has been active in the work of the Sub Committee on Customs Procedures. Additionally Indonesia has prepared to work together with all member economies to better simplify and harmonize customs procedures in the region by fully taking into consideration the principles of Facilitation, Accountability, Consistency, Transparency, and Simplification.



Import Restriction

(a) Import Licenses

The new policy of automotive development abolishes the restriction in which all CBU cars both those which had been produced or not been produced in Indonesia are free to import to Indonesia by the general importers, as long as they fulfill the requirements prevail in Indonesia, as stated in the Minister of Industry and Trade Decree No. 275/1999.

This is also stipulated in the Minister of Industry and Trade Decree No. 279/1999 allowing the importation of CBU cars by general importers, and altered the previous regulation which only allowed the importation of CBU cars by the registered importers or sole agents.

(b) Quotas

There is no regulation regarding import quota of automotive products in Indonesia. In term of volume, importation of CBU and CKD cars are merely based upon market demand.

(c) Bans

There is no regulation, which bans the importation of brand new cars to Indonesia. The Decree of the Ministry of Industry and Trade No. 278/2000 just prohibits the importation of used cars except truck with minimum GVW of 24 tons.

Export policies and incentives

In order to drive export activity, the 1999 Automotive Development Policy is giving following indirect incentives :

- (1) Exemption of import duty and Value Added Tax for the importation of raw materials and supporting materials;
- (2) Relaxing Bonded Zone Company regulation where the volume which could be sold in domestic market is more flexible :
 - Components is 100% of export value;
 - Finish products is 50% of export value.

This policy is to give the industry more flexibility if market fluctuation occurred.

- (3) Introducing the concept of Bonded Warehouse Plus (Fiscal Depot) :
 - a two-months periodic-payment for production aiming to domestic market;
 - a six-month periodic payment for production aiming to export market.
- (4) Introducing the concept of indirect export, where delivery from the Bonded Zone industry to non-bonded zone industries is considered as exportation.

Beside the above-mentioned export driven, the Government of Indonesia also provides some kind of "incentive" with a so-called "Certain Exporter Producer" (PET) and Bapeksta mechanisms. The PET scheme is the acceleration of services for certain exporter producers who considered as "clean" producers (no debt in term of taxes, customs and bank credit). The acceleration is for the draw back of import duty and VAT for the procurement of goods, materials and machines for production purpose not more than 10 working days.

Regional trade arrangements

Indonesia is a member of ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA), Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) and therefore bound to its commitment to these regional trade arrangements. Indonesia, and other ASEAN countries, is also committed to the AICO scheme. AFTA agreement consists of :

- Common Effective Preferential Tariffs, where by the year 2002 the maximum tariff in and among ASEAN countries is 5%;
- Inclusion List, effective January 1st, 2000, where the maximum tariff (included motor vehicles) is 20%;
- AICO scheme, where the maximum tariff (included motor vehicles) is 5%.



Import practices

In recent years, Indonesia has liberalized its trade regime and taken a number of important steps to reduce protection. Since 1996, the Indonesian Government has issued a series of deregulation packages that have reduced overall tariff levels, simplified the tariff structure, removed restrictions, replaced non-tariff barriers with more transparent tariffs with the aim of encouraging foreign and domestic private investment.

• Trade barriers

Despite the severe economic crisis of the past four years, Indonesia has maintained its policy of steady long-term tariff liberalization. Indonesia's applied tariff rates range from 5 to 30%, although bound rates are, in many cases, much higher. The major exception to this range are the 170% duty applied to all imported distilled spirits and the tariffs on motor vehicles and motor vehicle kits. The long-term liberalization policy has been reinforced by consecutive IMF programs in which Indonesia committed to implement a three-tier tariff structure - 0, 5 or 10% - on all imported products except motor vehicles and alcoholic beverages. Indonesia also committed to eliminate all non-tariff barriers, except those for health or safety reasons, by the end of 2001. Import tariffs on vehicles were lowered in June 1999 to 25-80% (depending on engine size for completely built up sedans), 0-45% for trucks, and 25-60% for motorcycles. Rates were also reduced for parts to a maximum 15%. Luxury taxes for sedans range from 10-75%, for trucks 0% and for motorcycles 0- 50%. Further impetus to tariff liberalization comes from the ASEAN Free Trade Agreement under which ASEAN members committed to a Common Effective Preferential Tariff (CEPT) scheme for most traded goods by 2003. Indonesia implemented the second first stage of its AFTA tariff reductions as of January 1, 2001.

Indonesia's policy of long-term liberalization has met some unanticipated obstacles. Over the past year, special interests have begun efforts to take advantage of the weakness of the central Government seeking to reinstate former special trade privileges, especially in the agricultural sector. So far, these efforts have had limited success but the trend is worrisome. There remains a large gap between the letter of a particular regulation and the reality. Domestic interests often take advantage of the non-transparency of the legal and judicial systems to undermine regulations or law enforcement to the detriment of foreign parties. Also, new laws on regional autonomy and fiscal decentralization have granted significant new powers to the provincial and sub-provincial Governments. The potential exists that local Governments will impose new tax or non-tax barriers on inter-regional trade as they seek new sources of local revenue.

Services trade barriers to entry continue to exist in many sectors, although the GOI has loosened restrictions significantly in the financial sector. Foreign law firms, accounting firms, and consulting engineers must operate through technical assistance or joint venture arrangements with local firms. Indonesia has liberalized its distribution system, including ending some restrictions on trade in the domestic market. For example, restrictive marketing arrangements for cement, paper, cloves, other spices, and plywood were eliminated in February 1998. Indonesia opened its wholesale and large scale retail trade to foreign investment, lifting most restrictions in March 1998. Some retail sectors are still reserved for small-scale enterprises under another 1998 decree. Large and medium scale enterprises that wish to invest in these sectors must enter into a partnership agreement with a small scale enterprise although this may not require a joint venture or partial share ownership arrangement.

Other Barriers

Top priority was given to eliminate corruption. Nonetheless, a lack of transparency and widespread corruption are significant problems for companies doing business in Indonesia. Corruption was endemic under the former Soeharto regime, and still remains an enormous problem for foreign companies. These companies are concerned about demands for irregular fees to obtain required permits or licenses, Government awards of contracts and concessions based on personal relations, and an often arbitrary legal system.

Many laws passed since late 1997 have established new institutions and agencies to respond to popular demands to address corruption, collusion, and nepotism, but poor implementation has undermined that effectiveness. Indonesia's Government established stiffer penalties for corruption as well as an independent commission to investigate and audit the wealth of senior Government officials. In December 2003, the Government also established an Anti-Corruption Commission.



Automotive Policies On June 24, 1999, the Indonesian Government announced a major revision of its national automotive policies in order to rely on market forces to foster a more efficient and globally competitive automotive industry. The new policy eliminated extensive tariff and tax incentives for local content. The Indonesian Government reduced the maximum tariff on automobiles from 200 per cent to 80 per cent. Tariffs on passenger car kits imported for assembly, which had ranged from zero per cent to 65 per cent, were reduced to 25 per cent, 35 per cent, 40 per cent, or 50 per cent depending on engine size. Tariffs on non-passenger car kits were reduced to a uniform 25 per cent. Tariffs on auto components and parts imported for local assembly of passenger cars and minivans were changed to a uniform rate of 15 per cent. Imports of motor vehicles are no longer restricted to registered importers or sole agents of foreign automakers, but are open to any licensed general importer. US motorcycle manufacturers are concerned about the high tariff of 60 per cent (25 per cent on knockdown kits), the luxury tax of 75 per cent, and the prohibition on motorcycle traffic on toll ways as barriers to the Indonesian market.

In December 2000, Indonesia's Government restructured the way luxury sales taxes are imposed on motor vehicles. The luxury sales tax on 4,000 cc sedans and 4 x 4 Jeeps or vans was raised from 50 per cent to 75 per cent. The luxury tax on automobiles with engine capacity between 1,500 cc and 3,000 cc was increased from 15 per cent to between 20 per cent to 40 per cent, depending on the size of the engine. This decision had a significant negative impact on the market since 65 per cent of the market share belongs to automobiles with engine sizes between 1,500 cc and 3,000 cc.

Investment Barriers

Indonesia's investment climate is poor. The World Economic Forum's 2003 competitiveness rankings scored Indonesia 97th of 102 countries. Foreign direct investment (FDI) has declined steeply since the 1997-98 financial crisis and in the last few years the numbers have been inflated by the inclusion of state-owned firms that were partially privatized. Government approvals for investment proposals reached \$ 14.6 billion in 2003, \$ 9.8 billion in 2002, an adjusted \$ 9 billion in 2001, and \$ 16 billion in 2000. Investment proposals from Asia, North American and Europe - traditionally large investors - declined from 2002. Most of this investment is never realized.

On January 1, 2001, Indonesia began to implement a large-scale decentralization of authority and budget from the central Government to the provincial and district-level Governments. Differences of opinion between the central and local Governments about which has authority on certain issues has added to the level of uncertainty facing foreign investors. In many areas, even though contrary to law, local Governments have instituted revenue-raising measures ("retribusi"), which are trade-distorting.

Decentralization has complicated Government efforts to improve Indonesia's investment climate and reduce burdensome bureaucratic procedures and other requirements on foreign investors. Indonesian law provides for both 100 per cent FDI projects and joint ventures with a minimum Indonesian equity of five per cent. Currently, BKPM and other relevant agencies in certain sectors must approve proposed foreign investments, but under the proposed law, BKPM would be responsible for approvals in all sectors, including licenses, tax incentives, and business registrations. The Government is considering proposing a revised investment law to Parliament in 2005 that would streamline foreign investment approval procedures.

Indonesia blocks or restricts foreign investment in some sectors in addition to those service sectors mentioned above. These restricted sectors are described in the "negative list." The most recent version, issued in August 2000, is based on Presidential decree 96, which opened some sectors, particularly certain medical services, to foreign investment. The negative list restricts foreign investment in industries producing marijuana, certain environmentally harmful chemicals, chemical weapons, and alcoholic drinks, and it closes to foreign investment casino and gambling facilities, air traffic and marine vessel certification and classification systems, and radio frequencies. However, various infrastructure, airline, medical services, marine and fisheries, industrial, and other trade sectors are open to investment subject to joint venture or other conditions.



• Customs valuation

Since April 1997, the Customs Directorate of the Ministry of Finance has operated a post-entry audit system, which relies primarily on verification and auditing rather than inspection to monitor compliance. A paper-less electronic data interchange system that links importers, banks, and customs was also introduced and is slowly being adopted. Indonesia is in compliance with the WTO Customs Valuation Agreement but US companies operating in Indonesia have reported problems with Customs procedures and valuations made by Indonesian Customs. The US Government continues to monitor the situation.

• Import licences and restrictions

According to the Directorate General of Customs and Excise the following goods are still subject to import restrictions, licensing and/or prohibition: narcotics, psychotropics, explosive materials, firearms and ammunition, fireworks, certain books and printed materials, audio and /or visual recording media, telecommunications equipment, color photocopying equipment and parts and equipment thereof, endangered wild fauna and flora and parts thereof, certain species of fish, medicines, unregistered food and beverages at the Department of Health, dangerous materials, pesticides, ozone-depleting substances and goods containing ozone depleting substances, wastes, culturally valuable goods, and other items.

Import restrictions and special licensing requirements have been or still are imposed on other goods, such as alcoholic beverages, hand tools, artificial sweeteners, engines and pumps, tractors, rice and lube oil, although such requirements may not be consistently applied. The Government controls the import of video tapes, laser discs and other entertainment products for both exhibition and private use. Such goods are subject to review by a censor board.

• Export controls

Like Indonesia's import tariff regime, export controls are in a state of rapid change as the Government works to implement reforms associated with the IMF program. Many of the restrictions and taxes placed on exports affect agricultural products, including major cash crops like rubber, palm oil, coffee, and copra. Export restrictions and controls are applied by the Government to a number of food commodities, most notably crude palm oil (CPO) which remains subject to a 5% export tax, in an effort to ensure adequate domestic availability and stable prices of such products, particularly with the weak economy in recent years.

• Import documentation requirements

The Government requires the following for most imports: pro-forma invoice; commercial invoice; certificate of origin; bill of lading; insurance certificate; special certificates. According to the Indonesian Customs Law that came into effect in April 1997, importers are now required to notify the Customs Office in the first stage by submitting the import documents on a standard form computer diskette. Customs Inspections of imported goods may be made after they are imported in the importer's warehouse. Typically, the Indonesian importer takes care of the process.

• Free Trade Zones and Warehouses/Import Provisions/Temporary Entry

The Government encourages foreign investors who export to locate in bonded or export processing zones (EPZ). There are a number of EPZs in Indonesia, the most well-known being Batam Island, located 20 km. south of Singapore. Indonesia also has several bonded zones or areas that are designated as entree ports for export destined production (EPTE). Companies are encouraged to locate in bonded zones or industrial estates whenever possible. Other free trade zones include a facility near Tanjung Priok, Jakarta's main port, and a bonded warehouse in Cakung, also near Jakarta.

There is a duty drawback facility (BAPEKSTA) for exports located outside the zones. Producers located within the bonded areas are allowed to sell up to 15% of their product into the local market. Foreign and domestic investors wishing to establish projects in a bonded area must apply to the National Investment Coordinating.



• Labeling and marketing requirements

Food labeling regulations requiring labels in the Indonesian language and expiration date (rather than the standard "best used by" date) are in place but are not being enforced. A product registration regulation is also in place that requires detailed product processing information so as to approach proprietary information. The registration procedure can also be quite lengthy and expensive. Indonesian importers and US exporters have expressed concern that these regulations could act as non-tariff barriers to imports of packaged food products. The market for foreign pharmaceuticals has been open since the October 1993 Deregulation Package. Previously Indonesia limited pharmaceutical imports to those that incorporated high technology and were the product of their own company's research. The 1993 package also relaxed the registration requirements for pharmaceuticals approved in other countries. Foreign pharmaceutical companies report ongoing problems obtaining timely registration of new products from the Ministry of Health. New regulations issued in July 2000 have helped reduce some of the backlog in new registrations.

• Membership in Free Trade Agreements

As a member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Indonesia is party to the ASEAN Free Trade Agreement (AFTA). Through AFTA, ASEAN members are phasing in a Common Effective Preferential Tariff (CEPT) scheme, which will be completed for most traded goods in 2003.

• Research and development

Hardly any of Indonesia's automotive parts and components production have an R&D department, thus they depend upon parent companies or technical tie-ups for complete support in the development of export parts. The R&D institutes operated by the Agency for Assessment and Application of Technology (BPPT) and the Indonesian institute of Science (LIPI) have catered mainly to the needs of state-owned strategic industries. Their internal management and procedures face bureaucratic constraints. Recent efforts to encourage them to carry out research of more relevance to private firms, with Government financial support, have not borne fruit. Due to poor funding and weak management structure, their equipment is outmoded and their staff poorly trained, paid and motivated. They are in no position to provide relevant services to manufacturing firms. Indonesia does not have productivity centers to improve the productivity, product quality, delivery and manufacturing methods of manufacturing firms.

Useful addresses

• Government bodies

Ministry of Industry and Trade - The Republic of Indonesia
Jl. Gatot Subroto Kav.
52-53, Jakarta 12950, Indonesia
Tel. : (62-21)5252194
Facsimile : (62-21)5261086
E-mail : pusdata@dprin.go.id
Website : www.dprin.go.id

Indonesia

Embassy of India
Jalan H.R. Rasuna Said Kav. S-1
Kuningan, Jakarta-12950, Indonesia
Tel: 00-62-21-5204150/52
Fax : 00-62-21-5204160
E-mail : eojkt@indo.net.id
 eicom@indo.net.id
Website : embassyofindiajakarta.org

Ms. Manika Jain
First Secretary (Eco & Com.)
Tel. : 62-21-5204153
E-mail : eicom@indo.net.id

Mr. Ravi Chander
Attache (Com)
Tel. : 62-21-52960689
E-mail : eiotrade@indo.net.id
Ms. Navrekha Sharma
Ambassador



EEPC INDIA



Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Jl. H.R. Rasuna Said X-5 No. 2-3
Menara Kadin Indonesia Lt 29
12950 Jakarta, Indonesia
Tel. : 62-21-5274332
Fax : 62-21-5274331
E-mail : adm-dj@kadin-id.or.id/psm@jagat.co.id
Contact : Mr. Paul S. Mukandan, Secretary General

Jakarta Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Majapahit Permai Block B-21-23
10160 Jakarta, Indonesia
Fax : 6221 3844533
E-mail : kadinjkt@indosat.net.id
Website : www.kadin.or.id

APLINDO

Indonesian Foundry Industries Association
Hero Bld. II, 10th Floor
C/o PT International Ind
Jl. Jen. Gatot Subroto Kav.
64/177A, Jakarta 12870
Tel. : 62 21 83790551 – 3
Fax : 62 21 83790504
E-mail : hapli@indosat.net.id
Contact : Ir. A. Safiun, President

National Agency for Export Development

Ministry of Industry and Trade
Jalan Gajah Mada No. 8, Jakarta 10310, Indonesia
Tel. : (62-21) 634 1082
Facismile : (62-21) 633 8360
E-mail : nafed@nafed.go.id
Website : www.nafed.go.id

Central Bureau of Statistics

Jl. Dr. Sutomo 6-8, Jakarta 10710, Indonesia
Tel. : (62-21) 350 7057
Facismile : (62-21) 385 7046
Website : <http://www.bps.go.id/index.shtml>

Investment Coordination Board (BKPM)

Jalan Jenderal Gatot Subroto No.44
Jakarta 1210, Indonesia
Tel. : (62-21) 525 2008
Fascimile : (62-21) 525 4945
E-mail : sysadm@bkpm.go.id
Website : <http://www.bkpm.go.id>

Indonesian Association of National Engineering Companies (GAPENRI)

Perkantoran Fatmawati Mas Blok 1/113 Lt. 2,
Jl. RS Fatmawati No.20, Jakarta 12340, Indonesia
Tel. : 62-21-7654908/0
Fax : 62-21-7654908
E.mail: gapenri@idola.net.id
Website : www.gapenri.org
Contact : Ir. Hendartono, Executive Director

Association of Indonesian Automotive Industries (GAIKINDO)

Jln. H.O.S. Cokroaminoto No. 6, Jakarta 10350, Indonesia
Tel. : (62-21) 310-2754
Fax : (62-21) 314-2100
Contact : Mr. Herman Z. Latif

Association of Indonesian Motorcycle Industry

P.T. Federal Motor, Jl Yos Sudarso, Sunter 1
Jakarta Utara 14350, Indonesia
Tel. : (62-21) 431-3311
Fax : (62-21) 652-1411
Contact : Mr. Ridwan Gunawan

Indonesian Automotive Parts Industries & Components Association (GIAMM)

Taman Palem Lestari, Ruko Blok D. 1 no. 19
Jl. Lingkar Luar Barat, Jakarta 11730, Indonesia
Tel. : (62-21) 556-0763 to 0765
Fax : (62-21) 556-0763; 765-6295
Contact : Mr. A. Safiun

Society of Automotive Engineers Indonesia (IATO)

ARTAMAS Complex, 1st Building, 3rd
Floor, Room 10A Jalan Jenderal A., Yani No.
2, Pulomas Jakarta 13210, Indonesia
Tel. : (62-21) 489-2974
Fax : (62-21) 489-8979

Automobile Manufacturers & Assemblers

P.T. Alun

Jl. Kamaruddin, Cakung, Indonesia
Tel. : (62-21) 829-0608
Fax : (62-21) 828-0075
Products : Ford and Citroen vehicles.

List of buyers

P.T. Astra Daihatsu Motor

Jl. Gaya Motor III No. 5
Sunter II, Jakarta Utara 14230, Indonesia
Tel. : (62-21) 651-0300
Fax : (62-21) 651-0834
Products : Daihatsu vehicles.

P.T. Astra Nissan Diesel Indonesia (Jakarta)

Jl. Danau
Sunter Selatan Blk. O-5, Jakarta, Indonesia
Tel. : (62-21) 650-7150
Fax : (62-21) 650-7151
Products : Nissan Diesel vehicles.

P.T. Bakrie Motor

Wisma CSU, 4th Floor Jl., Kemang
Raya No. 4, Jakarta 12730, Indonesia
Tel. : (62-21) 718-8721
Fax : (62-21) 718-8752
Products : Bakrie vehicles.



EEPC INDIA



P.T. Gaya Motor

Jl. Gaya Motor
Raya No. 1-3, Sunter II
Jakarta, Indonesia
Tel. : (62-21) 430-1140
Fax : (62-21) 491-967
Products : Daihatsu, Peugeot and Isuzu vehicles.

P.T. General Motors Buana Indonesia

Jl. Raya Bekasi Km. 27
Pondok Ungu, Bekasi, Indonesia
Tel. : (62-21) 884-4837
Fax : (62-21) 884-3835
Products : Chevrolet and Opel vehicles.

P.T. German Motor Manufacturing

DS. Wanaherang - Gunung Putri
Citereup, Bogor, Indonesia
Tel. : (62-21) 841-9540
Fax : (62-21) 841-9557
Products : Mercedes Benz vehicles.

P.T. Hino Indonesia Manufacturing

Pulogadung Industrial Estate
J1. Raya Bekasi Km. 18, Jakarta Timur, Indonesia
Tel. : (62-21) 461-2949
Fax : (62-21) 460-5861
Products : Hino vehicles.

P.T. Indomobil Suzuki International

Wisma Indomobil
Jl. MT. Haryono Kav. 8
Jakarta 13330, Indonesia
Tel. : (62-21) 858-4530; 880-7383
Fax : (62-21) 858-4833; 880-7444
Products : Suzuki vehicles.

P.T. Ismac Nissan Manufacturing

Bukit Indah City, Blok A III Lot 1-14
Purwakarta, West Java, Indonesia
Tel. : (62-26) 431-6746
Fax : (62-26) 431-6348
Products : Nissan and Volvo vehicles.

P.T. Krama Yudha Kesuma Motor

Jl. R.E. Martadinata
Jl. Industri, Jakarta, Indonesia
Tel. : (62-21) 460-2905
Fax : (62-21) 480-2904
Products : Mitsubishi vehicles.

P.T. Krama Yudha Ratu Motor

Jl. Raya Bekasi Km. 21
Jakarta, Indonesia
Tel. : (62-21) 490-891
Fax : (62-21) 492-872
Products : Mitsubishi vehicles.

P.T. National Assemblers

Jl. Raya Bekasi Km. 18, Pulo Gadung
Jakarta, Indonesia
Tel. : (62-21) 460-9192
Fax : (62-21) 461-0022
Products : Mazda vehicles.

P.T. Panja Motor

Jl. Gaya Motor III/5, Sunter II Jakarta, Indonesia
Tel. : (62-21) 430-4770
Fax : (62-21) 495-354
Products : Isuzu and Nissan Diesel vehicles.

P.T. Permorin

Jl. Abdul Muis No. 14
Jakarta – Pusat
Indonesia
Tel. : (62-21) 345-2482
Fax : (62-21) 345-5761
Products : Mitsubishi vehicles.

P.T. Prospect Motor

Jl. Yos Sudarso, Sunter I
Jakarta – Utara, Indonesia
Tel. : (62-21) 430-1288
Fax : (62-21) 651-2822
Products : Honda vehicles.

P.T. Timor Distributor National

Jl. Medan Merdeka
Timur 17, Jakarta, Indonesia
Tel. : (62-21) 352-4011; 351-7440
Products : Timor vehicles.

P.T. Toyota-Astra Motor

Jl. Yos Sudarso, Sunter I
Jakarta 14330, Indonesia
Tel. : (62-21) 651-5551; 430-2446
Fax : (62-21) 652-1674; 493-303
Products : Toyota vehicles.

P.T. Trijaya Union

Jl. Raya Serang Km. 9
Tangerang, Indonesia
Tel. : (62-21) 552-2106
Products : Mitsubishi vehicles.

Motorcycle Manufacturers & Assemblers

P.T. Danmotors Vespa Indonesia

Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan
Kelapa, Gading Jakarta 14250, Indonesia
Tel. : (62-21) 452-3311
Fax : (62-21) 452-3555
Contact : Mr. Hans G. Tabalujan
Products : Vespa and Piaggio scooters.



EEPC INDIA

P.T. Federal Motor

Jl. Laksda Yos Sudarso
Sunter 1 Jakarta Utara 14350, Indonesia
Tel. : (62-21) 651-8080
Fax : (62-21) 652-1411
Contact : Mr. Ridwan Gunawan
Products : Honda motorcycles.

P.T. Indomobil Suzuki International

Wisma Indomobil, Jl MT Haryono Kav 8
Jakarta 13330, Indonesia
Tel. : (62-21) 856-4550
Fax : (62-21) 856-4804
Contact : Mr. Gunadi Sindhuwinata
Products : Suzuki motorcycles.

P.T. Kawasaki Motor Indonesia

Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan, Kelapa Gading
Jakarta 14250, Indonesia
Tel. : (62-21) 452-3322; 451-3322
Fax : (62-21) 452-3566
Contact : Mr. Janto Boedihardjo
Products : Kawasaki motorcycles

P.T. Yamaha Indonesia Motor Manufacturing

Jl. Dr. Krt. Radjiman Widyodinigrat (Jl. Raya Bekasi Km. 23)
Cakung, Jakarta Timur 13920, Indonesia
Tel. : (62-21) 461-2222/3333
Fax : (62-21) 460-8927; 460-1710
Contact : Mr. Henry H. Gani
Products : Yamaha motorcycles

Auto Parts importers, distributors, wholesalers - Indonesia

ADR Group

Jl Pluit Raya I 1 Wisma ADR Lt 2
Jakarta 14450, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-6610033, 021-6690244
Fax : 021-6696237
E-mail : adr@adr-group.com, adr@adr.co.id

Dirgantara Elang Sakti Eka Sejati PT

Jl Tanah Abang II 113
Jakarta 10160, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-34830888
Fax : 021-3853740

Emcindo Marketama PT

Jl KH Zainul Arifin 3 A
Jakarta 10130, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-6338479
Fax : 021-6338479

74 Toko

Jl Gn Sahari Raya 60-63 BI A-7
Jakarta 10610, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-4216970/4205415/4216971
Fax : 021-4208477

Adi Jaya Motor

Jl Kepu Brt 44 DA
Jakarta 10620, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-4222136
Fax : 021-4222137

Alfa Omega

Jl Sukarjo Wiryopranoto 24 C
Jakarta 10120, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-3454969/5027/7087
Fax : 021-3854209

Bintang Jaya Toko

Jl S Wiryopranoto 30-36
Jakarta 10120, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-3456026
Fax : 021-3451266

Bintang Lima Toko

Jl Raya Tamansari 36 A
Jakarta 11160, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-6398054
Fax : 021-6398054

Capella Patria Utama PT

Jl Krekot Dlm BI E/10
Jakarta 10710, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-3843028/3813402
Fax : 021-3848755

Delwin Jaya PT

Jl Angkasa Dlm I 50 A
Jakarta 10610, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-4245500/4245505/4248977
Fax : 021-4257761
E-mail : delwin@bit.net.id

Dirgaputra Ekapratama PT

Jl Pulo Buaran Raya BI EE/4 Kav 1
Jakarta 13930, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-46826633/46826638/46826639
Fax : 021-46826632
E-mail : depjkt@uninet.net.id

Federal Toko

Jl Tmn Sari Raya 29 B
Jakarta 11150, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-6390108/6292640
Fax : 021-6292477

Global Motor

Jl Karang Anyar 55
Jakarta 10740, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-6595501/6595502
Fax : 021-6595626

Harianugrah Sejahtera PT

Jl Bulevar Raya BI QJ-7/15
Jakarta 14240, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-4514210, 021-4514211
Fax : 021-4514210



EEPC INDIA



Hosana Teknik PD

Jl Kramat Jaya Baru E-9/259
Jakarta 10560, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-4257626
Fax : 021-4201594

House Mitra PT

Jl Danau Sunter Slt BI O-5 B1
Jakarta 14350, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-6515819/6502767
Fax : 021-6515819

Ikarama PT

Jl Krekot Bunder 44
Jakarta 10710, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-3843439/3459265/3459266/3843437
Fax : 021-3812518

Istana Kebon Jeruk PT

Jl Panjang 200 Ged Istana Kebon Jeruk
Jakarta 11530, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-5492580/5301629/53650201/53650202
Fax : 021-5491347

Jaya Speed Motor (JS Motor)

Jl Daan Mogot II 88 AG Kompl Golden Ville
Jakarta 11510, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-5640565/5640566
Fax : 021-5671201

Jestrac PT

Jl Tmn Sari IV/2 B
Jakarta 11150, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-6297851/6280083
Fax : 021-6597029

Karya Tiga Boulevarindo PT

Jl Bulevar Raya BI FX-1/5-6
Jakarta 14240, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-4532367/4532368
Fax : 021-45844065

Kawan Sejahtera Toko

Jl Mangga Besar IV Slt 58 A
Jakarta 11150, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-6269633
Fax : 021-6269631

Lintas Aman Tormos PT

Jl Ir H Juanda 40-41-42
Jakarta 10120, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-2312312/3449832/34832720
Fax : 021-3518977/3846558

Lintraco PD

Jl Krekot Jaya Molek BI D-6
Jakarta 10710, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-3803330/3454645/3454789
Fax : 021-3803322

Massa Motor Group

Jl Raya Bekasi Km 20/13
Jakarta 13920, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-46829305
Fax : 021-46829305

Megah Pratama Mustika PT

Jl Danau Indah Raya BI B-3/14
Jakarta 14350, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-6519601/6519602
Fax : 021-6516730

Multi Era Trada PT

Jl Krekot Jaya B-3/15
Jakarta 10710, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-3853926/3841845
Fax : 021-3442748

Mustika Jaya

Jl Bekasi Tmr 150 A
Jakarta 13240, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-8561080/8193371/8516994
Fax : 021-8516995
E-mail : mustikajaya@cbn.net.id

Mutindo Bumi Persada PT

Jl Pulogadung Raya 7
Jakarta 13930, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-4600005/9268/9269/9270
Fax : 021-4604042/4609271
E-mail : editama@indo.net.id

National Motors Co PT

Jl Danau Sunter Slt Kav 55-56 BI O III
Jakarta 000000, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-6505162, 021-6510050
Fax : 021-6511390, 021-6510233
E-mail : mazda@prima.net.id

Nikko Cahaya Electric PT

Jl Jati Baru Raya, 28 Lisaco Building
Jakarta 10250, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-3861702/3861703
Fax : 021-3457747

Pison Agung PT

Jl Garuda 74, Jakarta 10620, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-4257339
Fax : 021-4206653

Pratama Mandiri Perkasa

Jl Krekot Jaya BI C-1/29
Jakarta 10710, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-3454685/3500656/3515949/3523704
Fax : 021-3803838

Pratama Serdang Mas Motor PT

Jl Sunter Agung Niaga 5 BI G-6/7-8
Jakarta 14350, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-6400642/6400643/6412605
Fax : 021-6400565



EEPC INDIA



Prima Auto Parts PD (PRM)

Jl Karang Anyar Raya
55 BI D/17 Kompl Karang Anyar Permai
Jakarta 10740, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-6247435, 021-6247436
Fax : 021-6247434

Selamat Lancar Maju PT

Kompl Nirwana Sunter Asri Thp 3 BI J-2/26
Jakarta 14350, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-65301266/65301344/65301444
Fax : 021-65301366

Sirimas Traco PT

Jl Tmn Sari Raya 11 C
Jakarta 10730, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-6255411/6255418/6255435
Fax : 021-6255441

Soraya Interindo

Jl Pintu Air Raya 20
Jakarta 10710, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-3858718/3809126/3858719
Fax : 021-3847538

Standard Adi Knalpot Indonesia PT

(Raja Knalpot, Raja Knalpot)
Jl Raya Gn Sahari 34
Jakarta 10720, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-6252934/6252935
Fax : 021-6261248

Sucolejaya Lestari PT

Jl P Jayakarta 32 J
Jakarta 10730, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-6285502/6285503/6285507
Fax : 021-6285510

Sudja PD

Jl Raya Jatinegara Tmr 19
Jakarta 13310, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-8197247, 021-8193794
Fax : 021-8194612

Sukses Mandiri

Jl Senen Raya Proy Senen BI V Los I-8/7-8
Jakarta 10410, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-42879141
Fax : 021-42879156

Sumber Berkah PT

Jl Tmn Sari Raya 66
Jakarta 11150, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-6268680/6257469/6257475/6257867
Fax : 021-6264469, 021-6269229, 021-6269230
E-mail : berkatgr@cbn.net.id

Sumber Jakarta Toko

Jl Lautze 60 A
Jakarta 10710, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-3440091
Fax : 021-3456973

Surya Anugerah Setiaabadi PT

Jl Kayu Putih Tgh I B/3
Jakarta 13210, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-4899161, 021-4899162
Fax : 021-4754710

Surya Sentra Perkasa PT

Jl Daan Mogot Km 14/700
Jakarta 11730, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-5419048, 021-5419049
Fax : 021-5419047

Taniar Motor

Jl Senen Raya Proy Senen BI V C-10/6
Jakarta 10410, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-4213937
Fax : 021-4252589

Timur Raya PD

Jl Karang Anyar 55 BI B/26
Jakarta 10740, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-6595225/6595229/6595230/6595232
Fax : 021-6595201

Toku Lestari Jaya PT

Jl Tebet Brt Dlm III A/1
Jakarta 12810, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-8351771/8351772
Fax : 021-8351770
E-mail : tjlsrk@indosat.net.id

Tosama Abadi PT

Jl Nusa Indah 7
Jakarta 13780, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-8719727/8701566
Fax : 021-8414152

Tridaya Manunggal Makmur PT

Jl Tj Duren Raya 97 B
Jakarta 11470, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-5680240/5608727/5608728
Fax : 021-5668779

Trimandiri Utama PT

Jl Mangga Besar Raya 183
Jakarta 10730, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-6492761
Fax : 021-6591514

Wijaya Motor

Jl Senen Raya Proy Senen BI V D-8/1-2
Jakarta 10410, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-4210518/4210686
Fax : 021-4250547

Wira Mitramas Sejati PT

Jl P Jayakarta 8
Jakarta 11110, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-6599144/6268546/6598996
Fax : 021-6267011



EEPC INDIA



Wongcoco Motor PT

Jl Karang Anyar Raya 55 BI C-1/12 A
Jakarta 10740, DKI Jakarta
Tel. : 021-6281420/6281451/6281547
Fax : 021-6269377

Car Dealers

NV Mass

Jln.Jendral Sudirman No.8,Jakarta 10220
Tel. : (21) 573-3193/3194
Fax : (21) 573-6948

PT. Inremco

Jln.MT.Haryono Kav 4-7, Jakarta Selatan
Tel. : (21) 829-1411/7393
Fax : (21) 830-1112

Wisma Indomobil

Jln.Letjen M.T.Haryono Kav 8
2nd Floor, Jakarta 13330
Tel. : (21) 856-4843/4741
Fax : (21) 850-5222

PT. Imora Motor

JL. Pangeran Jayakarta 50, Jakarta 10730
Phone (21) 626-0589/639-4337
Fax : (21) 649-3822

PT. Indonesia Republic Motor Company

JL. HOS. Cokroaminoto 66, Jakarta 10310
Tel. : (21) 330-508/315-4586
Fax : (21) 315-1788

PT. Timor Distributor Nasional

Wisma Antara, Basement & I
JL. Medan Merdeka Selatan No. 17, Jakarta 10110
Tel. : (21) 385-9150
Fax : (21) 350-0499; 385-1582

Toyota Astra Internasional

JL. Jend. Sudirman No. 5, Jakarta 10220
Tel. : (21) 570-3325
Fax : (21) 573-7027

PT. Tjahja Sakti Motor Corp.

JL. Gaya Motor Selatan No. 1
Sunter II, Jakarta 14330
Tel. : (21) 650-9595/9330
Fax : (21) 650-3535/5353

PT. Starsauto Dinamika

Wisma KYOEI PRINCE 17th fl.
JL. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 3, Jakarta 10220
Tel. : (21) 572-4267
Fax : (21) 572-4269

Ruang Pamer Hang Tuah

JL. Raya Fatmawati No. 33 H
Jakarta Selatan
Tel. : (21) 769-5470/766-0324
Fax : (21) 751-2193

PT. Rahardja Ekalancar

JL. Sukarjo Wiryopranoto No. 49-51
Sawah Besar, Jakarta 11160
Tel. : (21) 629-6370/639-1070
Fax : (21) 649-0068

Aditya Srijaya Perkasa PT

Jl Meruya Ilir Raya 19, Jakarta
Tel. : 62-21-5846488
Fax : :62-21-5846492

Alun PT

Jl Prof Dr Soepomo SH 233, Jakarta
Tel. : 62-21-829-0608
Fax: 62-21-8280075
Email: sales@pt-alun.com

Autoland

Jakarta 14240 Jl Raya Boulevard Barat Blok X
B-1-2 Kelapa Gading Permai, Jakarta
Tel. : 62-21-4501858
Fax : 62-21-4501958

Central Sole Agency PT

Jl Letjen Haryono MT Kav 8
Wisma Indomobil Lt II, Jakarta
Tel. : 62-21-8564843-5/8564775
Fax : 62-21-8505222

Dempo Makmur Motor PT

Jl. Samanhudi No.20
Jakarta Pusat, Jakarta 10710
Tel. : 62-21-3840703/3813086
Fax : 62-21-3843605

Eldimo Prima PT

Jl Daan Mogot Km 1/99, Jakarta
Tel. : 62-21-566-0055/5605200
Fax : 62-21-5605201

Fontana Indah Motor PT

Jl Gn Sahari Raya 12 A-B, Jakarta
Tel. : 62-21-6250053/6394209
Fax : 62-21-6597114

Gading Prima Autoland PT

Jl Raya Boulevard Brt BI XB/1-2
Kelapa Gading Permai, Jakarta 14240
Tel. : 62-21-4501858 (5 lines)
Fax : 62-21-4501958

Gading Prima Perkasa PT

Jl CBD 3 & 5 BI A 2 Kota Tmn Bintaro Jaya
Sektor VII, Jakarta
Tel. : 62-21-457231/7457238
Fax : 62-21-7457235

Istana Kebayoran Raya Motor PT

Jl Sultan Iskandar Muda Kav 8, Jakarta
Tel. : 62-21-7223366
Fax : 62-21-7223747



EEPC INDIA

Overseas Information



Juda Teruna PT

Jl Bandengan Selatan 82, Jakarta Utara
Tel. : 62-21-6690571
Fax : 62-21-6692487

Mitrasaha Gentaniaga PT

Jl Raya Pasar Minggu 10, Jakarta
Tel. : 62-21-797-4206
Fax : 62-21-7973834

Prabu Motor PT

Jl Jend Gatot Subroto Kav 50-52, Jakarta
Tel. : 62-21-5709057
Fax : 62-21-5709074

Pan Asia Chakrautama PT

Jl Jatinegara Barat 134, Jakarta
Tel. : 62-21-8191068/8198206
Fax : 62-21-8508173

Pluit Auto Plaza PT

Jl Raya Pluit Slt 2, Jakarta
Tel. : 62-21-6677888
Fax : 62-21-6677777

Starsurya Perkasa PT

Jl RS Fatmawati 18, Jakarta
Tel. : 62-21-7508787
Fax : 62-21-7507921

Unicor Prima Motor PT

Kompl Sunter Agung
Podomoro BI O-III/53-56,
Jakarta
Tel. : 62-21-6505162/6510050
Fax 62-21-6512241

Restu Mahkota Karya PT

Jl. K H Hasyim Ashari 11
ABC & 48
Jakarta
Tel. : 62-21-6325825/3810402/3864358
Fax : 62-21-3810465

(Source : EEPC Singapore Office)